

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915-TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

BUSINESS BETTERMENT TOPIC OF DISCUSSION BY PAN-AMERICANS

Delegates in Group Conferences Today for the Consideration of Financial and Commercial Problems Affecting 18 Republics.

The second day's proceedings of the great pan-American financial conference, which was opened here yesterday by President Wilson, the delegates of eighteen American republics participating, took place partly at the Pan-American Union building and partly at the Shoreham Hotel, with a social feature—a luncheon by William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, at his home-between times in the

In the morning Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the federal reserve board, and Paul N. Warburg, member of the federal reserve board, delivered addresses, which were responded to by the delegates and American business men, at the Pan-American Union building. In the afternoon the "group conferences" began at the Shoreham Hotel, and in these the real work of the conference will be An announcement printed elsewhere in The Star today shows the program of Salvador, and it is noted that that country wants a branch bank established there by American financiers. The details of the programs of other countries are expected to be developed in the conferences during the afternoon.

Congratulations to Argentina.

Before the speeches by Gov. Hamlin ind Mr. Warburg were delivered Section and the following representatives of the United States: E. N. Hurand Mr. Warburg were delivered Sec-retary McAdoo read to the conference a cablegram which had been framed to represent the congratulations of the nment on the 105th anniversary of the freedo mof Argentina. From the Argentina delegation came an expression of appreciation for the message. The conference, by a rising vote, approved sending the following cable-gram to the President of Argentina:

'The pan-American financial conference, assembled in Washington, join with you in celebrating this glorious anniversary of Argentine independence. We extend to the government and people of the Republic of Argentina our warmest congratulations and our sincerest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Argentine nauon." of the freedo mof Argentina. From the

egation, and the following representatives of the United States: E. N. Hurley of the federal trade commission, R. G. Rhett of the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Paul Fuller, Franklin Q. Brown and J. G. White, New York; George W. Norris, Philadelphia, and Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago. Freight-Carrying Facilities Urged. An Ecuadorean delegate took the opportunity to voice the dissatisfaction cilities between his country and

actual freight rates by ocean steamer

At the opening of the day's session Secretary McAdoo announced that the committee on uniformity of laws would consider the creation of an international commercial court to settle particularly matters arising out of trade disputes. He announced, also, that a commite which would take up the question
improved transportation facilities
improved transportation facilities
South America would be made up moment.

DELEGATES CONGREGATE IN GROUPS FOR HEART-TO-HEART CONFERENCES

ference rooms at the Shoreham Hotel, with strict privacy, to talk on matters concerning the most stupendous business deal ever attempted since the the business men and delegates in these confidential talks was one of "coats off cussed in the conferences behind closed and sleeves rolled up." They left their doors today is that of a general steam-American Union and went into session Gigantic as some of the railroad and

Character of the Discussions.

How great is the financing discussed which Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, said in a talk to the delegates. He had not prepared his speech; in fact, he had not the slightest idea that Secretary McAdoo, acting as chairman, was to ask him for a suggestion. He met the Secretry's request "for a few words"

with the naive and yet stupendous reply that he believed the United States could not only take care of its own investments and financal undertakings, but could probably take care of all South America's, too.

This was listened to with genuine attention by the South American delegates, whose countries have found their financing muddled beyond description by the European war. The practical question they brought was: "Can we get money?" Delegates today believe the president of one of the world's greatest banks has answered "yes."

Mr. Vanderlip's Remarks.

What Mr. Vanderlip said was: The United States is in a happy potion to develop foreign banking following the enactment of the federal relaw. This act has made fundamental differences in our banking, has

mental differences in our banking, has permitted national banks to have branches in foreign countries, and has done things which will be of great advantage in branch banking.

This country and other countries should understand the position we are in concerning our reserves. The new law reduces the reserve requiremnts, and we have. I should say offhand, \$726,000,000 more reserve than the law requires for national banks; there is a similar plethora in the state banks.

The formalities of the Pan-American | This gives us an enormous capacity for The formalities of the Pan-American conference were halted at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon for the first of the heart to-heart business talks between the delegates of the South American countries and the captains of finance and industry of the United States.

Delegates and United States guests got down to business in eighteen conference rooms at the Shoreham Hotel. ployment for our capital at home, but under the new banking law and with our growing wealth we will open a vast field for foreign investment."

Need of Commerce Carriers. The other great question being dis-

ship company, or a general steamship system to take care of all the trade of the western world among its own naigantic as some of the railroad and e and oil deals of this country have a, the groups which got together ey for the real business of the connece matched the markets of one inent against the buying power of other, and their price marks were other, and their price marks were ten in billions. rollowing the suggestions of two influential delegates, the general conference discussions today were divided into two main heads, under which several phases of the trade situation were considered as locality needs required. The two big subjects in the heart-to-heart takes were general financing and the great and urgent need for steamships plying the trade routes of this hemisphere. Three-fourths of the South American delegates, numerically speaking, are preat and urgent need for steamplying the trade routes of this sphere.

Therefourths of the South American delegates, numerically speaking, are interested mainly in the subject of credits and money and have started discussions along those lines. Dr. Pablic Desvernine y Caldos, representing Cuba, started a discussion in the Cuban group on the possibilities of a convention with the United States whereby the parcel post laws could be changed as to allow Cuban tobacco, cigars and cigarettes to be sent here. At present the parcels of tobacco alrepared his speech; in fact, he had been also be sent here. regulations are too small to interes

Dominican Interests Considered.

In the group of Dominican delegates, meeting with a committee of United States bankers and business men, the subject of a lower postal rate between the countries of the western hemisphere is being discussed to some exsphere is being discussed to some extent. while the Argentine delegation for the most part is discussing finance. A committee being watched with great interest because of its potentialities is the general committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo to study into the great question of uniformity of laws in the republics of the western half of the world—the pan-American system—so as to remove obstacles on half of the world—the pan-American system—so as to remove obstacles on the statute books in the way of complete trade harmony. There are import and export laws, traffic laws, tax laws and tariffs which looked at with pan-American eyes are wrong. It is to smooth out these difficulties—"from them out," as Secretary Redfield said—that the main committee is endeavoring. It cannot, of course, undertake to change all the laws of North and South America in a day, but it can make a

change all the laws of North and South America in a day, but it can make a start, which may result in the appoint-ing of a joint high commission on which representatives of every country will act for their governments. Committee on Uniform Laws.

Secretary McAdoo named the following representatives of the United States (Continued on Fourth Page.)



CRY OF "TRAITOR" RAISED AT KATO

Japanese Foreign Minister At tacked in Parliament by a Member of Opposition.

Today's session of the house of repre-

explaining the Chinese situation to the house, a member of the opposition minister a traitor.

Thereupon Saburo Shimada, president of the house, following out the policy of securing better conditions of parilaber to apologize.

This the member did, but his act President Shimada on the charge of trance into the war. having exceeded his powers. The inmittee.

Disquieting Reports From China.

There is considerable uneasiness in Tokio because of the receipt of private reports that the anti-Japanese agitation is spreading through south China. There are fears of rioting at Hankow There has been much rejoicing in Tokio over the advent of Italy into the European war on the side of the allies,

and the conviction that this will haster

victory is being expressed. statement that the allies have definitely abandoned the project, entertained by them at one time, to induce Japan

to send a regular army to Europe Japan Relies on Good Faith of U. S. TOKIO, May 25.-Interpellated in the diet today concerning the attitude of the state of California toward Japan, Baron Kato, the foreign minister, said that the attitude of the United States toward Japan had changed greatly, and now was most friendly. Baron Kato added that the government believes in relying on the sincerity and good faith of Americans to find a solution for the California question,

TURKS SAY SUBMARINE SANK RUSS WARSHIP

AMSTERDAM, Holland, May 25. - A telegram from Constantinople says it Turkish submarine sank a Russian warship in the Black sea.

The dispatch adds that Turkey suc-

A wireless dispatch from Berlin yesship, probably the battleship Panteleimon, had been sunk in the Black sea with the loss of 1,400 men. The dispatch gave no intimation that the ves-sel had been sunk by a submarine.

GERMAN FLIERS SAVED BY BRITISH DESTROYER

LONDON, May 25 .- A telegram from Harwich says a British destroyer arrived there this morning, bringing a German sublicutenant and mechaniclan from a Taube aeroplane which was found floating in the North sea. The aeroplane had been forced by engine trouble to descend. After the Germans had been rescued the aeroplane was is

GERMANY STILL DELAYS PLANS COMPLETE SUBMARINE NOTE REPLY

GREAT PAN-AMERICAN POSSIBILITIES.

President Wilson Presumes Italian Crisis Occupied Berlin Diplomats' Time.

BERLIN, via London, May 25.-Ger many's reply to the American note will not be ready for several days. Officials of the foreign office are so occupied with the Italian developments that they have had no time to elaborate the draft

publication of the German reply will give an opportunity for the public to view the situation more dispassionately.

President Wilson told callers today he did not know the causes for the de- the Chinese minister and welcomed to mentary procedure, ordered the mem- lay of the German reply to the American note on the Lusitania, but he presumed the German government was, for was immediately followed by a violent the moment, absorbed in the new circombined attack of the opposition on cumstances arising out of Italy's en-

While Ambassador Gerard has sent several messages bearing on what the German reply may be, no direct intimation had been received concerning its contents and the American government is really uninformed.

The German embassy here, however, has made suggestions to the German character to satisfy American

REPLY IN FRYE CASE SOON.

Berlin Advises Laws Require Monition Through Prize Court.

Germany is soon to send to the United States a formal reply to the is announced officially there that a American note asking reparation without reference to prize court proceedings for the owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk by the Gerseeded for some time in concealing the man commerce raider Prinze Eitel fact that this submarine was in oper- Friedrich. This information has been ation, and that the complete results of cabled to the State Department by Am bassador Gerard at Berlin, who had been instructed by the State Departterday reported that a Russian war- ment to inquire whether the sending in this country with a view to bettering of the Frye case to a prize court was to the trade relations between China and be regarded as an answer to the note from the United States suggesting that such a procedure was unnecessary Germany agreed in the first place to pay for the ship under the old Prussian-American treaty.

The State Department gave out the following statement:
"The Department of State has received a cablegram from the American ambassador at Berlin dated May 22, 1915, as follows:
"Foreign office states that it did not

Foreign office states that it did not intend to leave unanswered the note in the William P. Frye case, or to reply by sending the ship to a prize court. A formal reply shortly will be sent. While under the German laws the action of the prize court in issuing the monition is imperative, it remains totally independent of diplomatic negotiations."

FOR CHINESE VISIT

Board of Trade Will See That Commission Is Properly **Entertained Here.**

Arrangements for the entertainment of the honorary commercial commis-sion of the republic of China during all complete today

o'clock tomorrow morning the commission will be met at the Union station by a reception committee from the Chamber of Commerce. This committee will escort the visitors to the New Willard Hotel, where they will be met by

the District by him.

In addition to the series of formal dinners and receptions which will be given in honor of the commission, as announced in yesterday's Star, the Board of Trade of the District of Columbia will tender the visitors a lunch eon at 1 o'clock Thursday in the Com-

Invited Guests.

Among those who have been ex tended invitations to attend the luncheon are the Chinese minister, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce; E. A. man quarters, it is said, the note will Brand, first assistant chief of the for eign and domestic commerce division, Dr. F. R. Rudder, assistant chief of the public opinion.

British Shipping Case Chronic.

While declining to throw any light on the shipping situation as between Great Britain and the United States, the President referred to it as a chronic case. It was learned that he believed any formal note at this time to Great Britain might be construct as a weakness of the American government's position in its delicate relations with Germany, but as soon as the Berlin reply is received some action may be expected.

Pressure is constantly being brought to bear informally, however, on the British foreign office and admiraity to ameliorate conditions with respect to American cargoes and ships, and if not relieved shortly general representations of a broad character weight of the Markey and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and will are consular service; Mr. Yung Kwal, Commissioner Brownlow, Commissioner Newman, Maj. Kutz, Engineer Commissioner; Robert N. Harper, William F. Gude, Louis Holmes, Harry Wardman, Wharton E. Lester, D. J. Callahan, E. C. Graham, E. H. Droop, Theodore W. Noyes, Cuno H. Rudolph, R. P. Andrews, president of the Retail Merchants' Association: P. T. Moran, president of the Chamber of Commerce; William C. Johnson, J. Harry Cunningham, E. F. Colladay, Dr. Charles W. Richardson, Walter C. Clephane, James F. Oyster. John H. Fahey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Williard D. Strait of New York. relieved shortly general representations of a broad character would not be surprising.

DEDIVIN PROVE CASE SOON

president; William T. Galliher and William D. West, vice presidents; Samuel J. Prescott, chairman of the executive committee, and Chris J. Gockeler, secretary.

Secretary Bryan is to make the principal address at the luncheon members of the Secretary Bryan is to make the principal address at the luncheon.
Following the luncheon, members of the commission will be shown Washington in machines furnished by the Board of Trade, the trip winding up at Fort Myer, where a special drill is to be given for the benefit of the commissioners.

A reception will be held in honor of the visitors by the Chinese minister at the legation at 10 o'clock Thursday evening.

Members of Commission.

The following is the list of members of Chinese republic with studying conditions

America: Cheng-Hsun Chang, chairman; David Cheng-Hsun Chang, Chairman; David
Z. T. Yui, secretary; Lim-Pak Chan, TsuLiang Hong, Sing-Ming Kung, H. Y.
Liang, Chi-Chieh Nieh, Chao-Hsin Pian,
Ying Ming Chang, S. C. Thomas Sze,
Kuan-Lan Sun, Hsieh Yu, Quong Wong,
Chai-Chang Woo, Z. T. K. Woo and B.
Atwood Robinson.

ITALY GIVES ADHESION TO PACT OF ALLIES

LONDON, May 25.-Italy has given her adhesion to the agreement al-ready signed by the allied powers not to conclude a separate peace. The signature of a formal document to this effect is imminent.

GERMANIC WEDGE YIELDS TO FIERCE RUSSIAN ATTACKS W. L. Mack. King Again Voices

London So Reports in Declaring General Teutonic Advance Seems Checked.

BATTLE STILL RAGING IN PEREMYSL REGION

Repeated Attacks Made to Break Slavs' Lines and Relieve Pressure Elsewhere.

HOT FIGHTING IN THE WEST

Several German Attacks Said to Have Been Repulsed-British Forced Back, Temporarily, by Poisonous Gas.

LONDON, May 25.-Signs of ment over the eastern line are becoming more and more apparent.

The flying wedge which was driven into the Russian center along the River San has been compelled to give some ground by the energetic counter attacks of the Russians.

Battle Still Raging.

most important battle is that which is raging to the southeast of Peremysl, where the Austrians and Germans are making repeated attacks in an endeavor to break the Russian line, and thus relieve the pressure which the Russians are bringing to bear on the Ger mans who crossed the San.

mans who crossed the San.

Fighting also is in progress in Courland, along the east Prussian frontier and in central Poland, where the Germans have 'attempted an offensive along the Rawka river. None of these actions apparently has been decisive, although heavy losses have been suffered on both sides. Russia expresses satisfaction with the situation along her front.

Heavy Fighting in West.

Heavy fighting has been resumed h sea, in which both Germans and French In the west Gen. French, the British mmander, reports that the Germans,

commander, reports that the Germans, by the use of asphyxiating gases, succeeded in penetrating the British lines at two points, but he claims that some of the trenches lost as a result of these tactics were regained in the subsequent fighting. The contest is still raging. Field Marshal French's report says:

"In the fighting of May 16 and 17, to the northeast of Festubert, seven machine guns were captured and it is pos-On arriving in this city at 8:30 sible that more may be buried in the feller, jr., the director ployer." chine guns were captured and it is pos-

destroyed trenches.

"Today (May 24) three German batteries were silenced by our guns, one battery being destroyed by direct hits and its ammunition blown up.

"East of Ypres the Germans developed as infantry attack this morning under cover of a poisonous gas, hostile artillery at the same time firing asphyxiating gas shells. Our troops were forced to evacuate some of their trenches, and the enemy penetrated our line in two or three places. Fighting is still in progress and portions of our original line have already been re-

Germans Are Repulsed.

Repulses for German forces at sev eral different places in the western arena are claimed in the French official statement issued today. ficial statement issued today.

Between the sea and Arras there was considerable activity last night. Teutonic attempts to gain a footing on the highway between Langemarck and Ypres, in Belgium, is reported to have failed, as did the two German attacks to the north According to the French, the German forces have suffered heavy losses at all points of contact.

Will Not Relax Efforts.

It is evident that the allies do not in end to relax their efforts on this front, although a big general movement has not vet been undertaken, the present operations having as their object improvement in their positions and forcing the Germans to counter attacks.

SPEYER TO KEEP HONORS.

King of England Refuses Withdrawal as Suggested by Sir Edgar.

LONDON, May 25 .- Premier Asquitt has written to Sir Edgar Speyer a letter in which he characterizes as "baseless and malignant the imputation made upon your loyalty to the British crown," referring to the desire which Sir Edgar expressed when he resigned from the privy council that all honors bestowed upon him should be with-"The king is not prepared to take

any step such as you suggest in re-gard to marks of distinction which you have received in recognition of public services and philanthropic munificence."

100 Cash Prizes

Watch The Star Daily

VERBAL CLASHES **ENLIVEN HEARING**

Objections to Questioning of Chairman Walsh.

FORMER REFUSES TO GIVE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Declares J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Is Man Best Able to Improve Labor Conditions in Colorado.

W. L. MacKenzie King, director of the industrial relations department of the Rockefeller Foundation, resumed his testimony today before the federal in dustrial relations commission, which is inquiring into conditions in the Colo rado coalfields. The witness took the tand late yesterday and was ques tioned at length as to his services to John D. Rockefeller, jr., and to the foundation.

Chairman Walsh and King clashed again today when King's answers be came involved and lengthy and the chairman sought to limit him. Walsh sought to make a record of what Mr. King had done for America general check to what at one labor. Both the witness and Commis sioner Weinstock wanted to know the object of that line of questioning, bu Austro-German offensive move- the chairman emphatically refused to explain.

explain.

"I am not on the stand," he said, "and I must decline to be questioned."

Walsh questioned King as to his investigations in Colorado, but the witness insisted that his investigations were confidential and he could not make public any of his information. He insisted he had seen representatives of both sides of the Colorado struggle in his effort to be absolutel; fair.

At times the examination of Mr. King ecame a joint debate on the subject of labor, its rights and privileges. The witness was reluctant to tell of condisisted that the "people must have the

facts."
"What do you mean by the people?" "What do you mean by the people?" asked the witness.
"I mean the American people," said the chairman, "whose public opinion would be the greatest factor in improving conditions in Colorado." "I don't know that I would say that was the way to do it," Mr. King re-

more powerful than the wills and consciences of all the American people to bring about a change of conditions in Colorado?"

"That is not just what I said," said Mr. King and another verbal clash followed. Mr. King protested against his testimony being "distorted."

"Now you have given your opinion of me, and I do not intend to give my opinion of you, here," said the chairman; "no matter how insulting your comment may be, I do not intend to become irritated. I shall treat you exactly as I treated Mr. John D. Rockefoller in the director of your employed.

Speaking as Practical Man.

When the smoke of the verbal pyroplained that he was "speaking as a practical man of a practical situation "I mean to say," he continued, that if I would be John D. Rockefeller, jr. He could do more in one year along that line than efforts to focus public opin-ion on the situation could do in sev-eral years."

Mr. King said that to move public

Mr. King said, he could definitely fix. He said that he expected to report his findings as to Colorado where they would have the best effect. He sugwould have the best effect. He sug ndations privately to Chair

man Walsh. Criticises Chairman Walsh.

Chairman Walsh was severely criticised for the manner in which he has conducted the hearing on the Colorado conducted the hearing on the Colorado coal strike by W. L. McKenzie King, director of the industrial relations department of the Rockefeller Foundation, and a former Canadian cabinet officer, who appeared before the commission yesterday afternoon.

"I have seen witness after witness on the stand here treated in a manner that was anything but fair," he said. "In the name of labor, I protest against the way this hearing has been conducted."

ducted."
"You do not like the way investiga-tions are conducted in this country?"
asked Chairman Walsh.
"I do not like the way this hearing has been conducted." replied the wit-

Blames Chairman Only.

"You do not like this commission" onduct of the hearings?" "I do not like the way you, Mr. Chairman, have conducted the examination "Then you exonerate the rest of the

"Oh, yes." "Is your objection to the examina-tion," asked the chairman, "based upon your observation of the examination of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and is it caused John D. Rockeleller, Jr., and is it caused in part by the statement you heard a witness make here that he was guilty of high treason and should be pun-ished?"

Mr. King said he spoke only of the reneral examination of all witnesses He was questioned at length about his services to John D. Rockefeller, jr., and to the foundation. He declined to witness' outburst against Chaironing regarding a plan suggested by m to Mr. Rockefeller for dealing with

ntation on boards of conference en employers and the miners. King objected strenuously to any ference that he was unfriendly to ganized labor. King Constantine Improving.

LONDON, May 25, 3:44 a.m.-A disfrom Athens says that considerable relief is manifested by the newspapers and the public over the improved condition of King Constantine, who, in the opinion of the attending physicians, has now passed through the danger point.

ITALIANS INVADE AUSTRIA, CAPTURE RAILROAD TOWNS

Caporetto, on Heights Between Idria and Isonzo Rivers. Also Occupied.

TORPEDO DESTROYERS ATTACK PORT OF BUSO

Germanic Allies Hurry Troops and

Guns Toward Border to Meet Invasion

VIENNA REPORTS FIGHTING Rome Adheres to Allies' Agreemen

Not to Make a Separate Peace. Austrian Warshin Disabled.

ROME, May 25, via Paris, 2:20 .m.-Official announcement was made by the war office today that Italian forces had penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, on the heights between the Idria and the

Isonzo, and the towns of Cor-

mons, Cervignano and Terzo. The towns of Caporetto, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo are in Austrian territory, two or three miles from the Italian border line. They stretch along the frontier on a line running north from the head of the Gulf of

The Austrian town of Gorz is five miles to the east of Cormons. and Trieste itself is twenty-five miles from the border line. Railroads running east and west pass through both Cormons and Terzo.

Italian Official Report.

The statement says these operation district. It reads:

"On the Carinola front Austrian ar tillery opened fire against our positions without results. During the day of May 24 our artillery fired on post

vanced everywhere and encountered pied Caporetto, the heights between

"Our torpedo destroyers opened fire against the enemy's detachments at the port of Buso, and have disambarked troops. We captured seventy Austrians, who have been sent to Venice. Our losses were one dead and some wound-

Austrian Warship Disabled. The Italian ministry of marine has

given out an announcement which reads: "A steamer arriving at Barletta renorts that while passing near the promontory of Gargano at midnight last night she sighted an Austrian warship with a heavy list. She was warship with a heavy list. She was escorted by four torpedo boats.
"This probably is the warship which was driven off from Barletta after having fired several shots."

Medicis Volunteer. All the men of the Medici family have volunteered to go to the front. Among them is Luigi Medici, a member of the chamber of deputies. One of the recent well known members of this fam ily was Gen. Giacomo Medici, who was regarded as one of the most brilliant leaders under Garibaldi. He was made

regarded as one of the most brilliant leaders under Garibaldi. He was made a marquis by King Victor Emmanuel because of his splendid defense of Rome in 1848.

Referring to the naval and aerial activities of Austria-Hungary along Italy's Adriatic coast line immediately following the declaration of war, the Giornale d'Italia has this to say:

"The Austrian raid along the Adriatic coast of Italy with attacks upon undefended towns and villages is proof of Italy's need for the defense of her own shores to have possession of ports in the lettic Islands and on the Dalmatian shores to have possession of ports in the Istria Islands and on the Dalmatian

coast.
"The Italian people must accustom "The Italian people must accustom themselves to the idea," the Giornale d'Italia goes on, "that the Adriatic coast often will be visited by the enemy. We should bear in mind what has happened to England. Although possessed of the finest fleet in the world, England has been raided and her coast line is 300 miles from Germany. The naval force of Italy is equal to that of Austria-Hungary, while the distance between the two coast lines is only seventy miles. Furthermore, the Italian coast strategically is much inferior. Consequently raids would be unavoidable even if the Italian fleet were three times as strong as

ian fleet were three times as strong as that of Austria-Hungary. Awaits Austria's Fleet.

"We were awaiting the Austrian fleet front of Taranto and Venice, hoping they would come near. Instead the attacked unfortified towns and fired attacked unfortified towns and fired into houses along our coast."

A crowd of the citizens of Rome gathered today in front of the Villa d'Estea, property of the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated in Bosnia, and demonstrated against Austria-Hungary until the Italian flag was hoisted over the house.

This villa is known to all tourists It was built in the sixteenth century at was built in the sixteenth century at Tivoli for Cardinal Ippolito d'Este and commands a most beautiful view.

Envoys Arrive in Switzerland.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 25, via Paris, 2:45 p.m.-Prince von Suclow and Baron von Macchio, German and Austrian ambassador, to Italy, who left Rome last night, reached Chiasso, Switzerland, at 2:30 o'clock this morning. They were received by the Swiss authorities.

Refused Italy Compensation. Deputy Barzilai has given to the Rome Messagero an account of a con-